

# The Abbeville Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS &c., &c.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

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[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1861.

VOLUME X.—NO. 33

## The Abbeville Press.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday Morning, December 13, 1861.

We would direct the special attention of our readers to the sale of the Estate of Ezekiel Trible, to take place at Abbeville on Friday, the 27th inst. A valuable man aged about 40 years, a young and likely woman, aged about 20, and a woman aged about 50, will be sold on accommodating terms.

**MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.**—The following is a correct list of the members of Congress from this State.

**SENATE.**—R. W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—First Congressional District—Hon. John McQueen.

Second Congressional District—Hon. W. Porcher Miles.

Third Congressional District—Hon. L. M. Ayer.

Fourth Congressional District—Hon. M. L. Bonham.

Fifth Congressional District—Hon. James Farrow.

Sixth Congressional District—Hon. W. W. Boyce.

**THE EAST TENNESSEE TORIES.**—It appears that the Government has decided to offer an amnesty to the traitors of East Tennessee who may give up their arms, excepting the bridgeburners. The latter, according to the proclamation of Colonel Leadbetter, who had gone to subdue the rebellion, are to be tried by drumhead court-martial, and be hung on the spot. The proclamation announces that other rebellious persons, who will come in promptly and deliver up their arms, will be pardoned on taking the oath of allegiance. All men taken in arms against the Government will be transferred to the military prison at Tusculum, and be confined there during the war. —*Richmond Examiner.*

**MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHES IN GEORGIA.**—The manufacturing interests of Georgia have become of much importance. We learn that she has already in active operation some thirty factories engaged in turning out shirtings, shirtings, denims, jeans, cassimere, &c., besides others, which only spin yarn for hand looms. Three various factories turn out more than five hundred thousand yards of goods per week. Governor Brown was recently inaugurated in a complete suit of home-made cloth, and some of the members of Congress appear in their seats in similar suits. —*Richmond Examiner.*

**FROM WASHINGTON.**—ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 3.—On Tuesday 150 sick federalists arrived at the Manassas House Hospital. They came by the canal from the Junction. Two died between the canal and the hospital.

The Washington hospitals have over 500 sick and wounded in their wards. They cannot take any more.

The Washington Star of the 4th says doubts exist whether the Confederate Capital, now at Richmond, will be removed to Nashville.

Much feeling is manifested about Powell of Kentucky, and Bright of Indiana, taking their seats in the Senate. Their loyalty is doubted and they will be privileged to attend the secret sessions of the Senate and learn all that is going on, and where the movements and strength of the army may be discussed.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says it is reported that they will be expelled from the Senate.

It is reported that Col. Kerrigan, of the New York 12th regiment, had been tried by a court-martial for treason, and sentenced to be shot. His death-warrant was signed by Lincoln. Kerrigan is a member of Congress from this city.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.**—In the Senate, Trumbull gave notice that he would introduce a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in the rebel States.

In the House, resolutions were adopted requesting Lincoln similarly to confine Mason and Slidell, until Col. Corcoran and Wood shall be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners taken on the battlefield.

**THE SALT BOILERS.**—Our immediate coast is said to be thronged with parties engaged in boiling salt, and many have succeeded in making a good supply. The quality of the salt thus made is excellent, and some which we have seen was as good as the best quality of ground salt. *Harry, (S. C.) Dispatch.*

**THE BLOCKADE.**—A Washington letter says Lord Lyons recently remarked that there were only three ports on the coast effectually blockaded—Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

**MISSOURI.**—Missouri is admitted into the Confederacy of the Confederate States. She, with the other frontier States, are paying the bitter penalty of indecision in great State emergencies, and trusting to Yankee faith. Mighty efforts have been made, and will be made, to crush her free spirit, and place her under the feet of the North. But however erroneous has been her policy, in the great struggle for Southern independence, she has redeemed herself, and will, probably, shine more gloriously in history, for the very weakness that has brought upon her the fierce calamities she is so bravely meeting, and shall overcome. The fanatic wretch who attacked and took as prisoners her unarmed and unsuspecting militia, and then murdered helpless woman and children in the streets of St. Louis, was killed in his first battle against her. She has defeated her enemies in every battle, and the name of her General Price will ever be remembered, as the first to assume the aggressive in the great war in which we are engaged, and to attack and defeat her enemies. No doubt exists as to the disposition of her people. The whole agricultural population are united in her defence; and even in St. Louis, where the German and Yankee population predominate, there is a powerful organization to strike for the South as soon as the vast military power prevailing that portion of the State will render action effective. As the war has progressed, the fact has become palpable to every Southerner in the frontier States, that it is a war to subjugate the South; and that, if successful, the people of the South must forever remain the enslaved colonies of the North. All pretenses of equality of liberty are at an end. To conquer the South and obtain the material advantages they expect the conquest to impart, the people of the North have placed all their liberties at the feet of a military despot. It is dangerous to their political liberties for themselves, how can they be expected to respect them for others? They are content with a military despotism, and will, of course, enforce a similar government over those they shall have conquered by the sword. The Southern people, therefore, are fighting for liberty and self government, as the Dutch did against Philip II., and our ancestors in the Revolution of 1776. The North may bring its horrids to overwhelm us—they may devastate our coast and put a camp on every hill; but they will only have the ground they occupy. That spirit which has repulsed them in every battle will fight it out to final victory; and the struggle, however disastrous to our material interests, will make us stronger, because a more military people, and will crown us with the blessings of independence and liberty. —*Charleston Mercury.*

**THE TREATMENT OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.**—It is now determined by the powers that be to order that Mason and Slidell, the chief of traitors, be closely confined at Fort Warren, upon far served only to criminals guilty of the highest offence against law, until it be known, from the most reliable sources, that Colonel Corcoran and other officers, taken prisoners upon different fields in honorable battle, are treated with that respect due their position according to the usages of war the world over. Besides, it is the intention of the Government to hang all persons taken upon the high seas in the act of violating the law of nations against piracy, whether such persons belong to Massachusetts or to South Carolina, to England or the Sandwich Islands; and no threat of any kind, coming from those who are in rebellion against the legitimate Government, will deter the Federal authorities from executing this policy to its fullest extent. It is in consequence of such action, the loyal citizens of the United States who are now prisoners of war in Southern dungeons receive other treatment than that to which the practices of civilization entitle them, the matter of Confederate prisoners now in the custody of the United States will be a subject of the highest concern. —*New York Herald.*

**RAILROAD FACILITIES FOR OUR ARMY ON THE POTOMAC.**—We learn that Mr. Lynn, of Prince William, has introduced a resolution of inquiry into the House of Delegates as to the importance of establishing a connecting railway between the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and the Manassas Gap Railroad. The subject is one of manifest importance to the defence of our frontier. With a connecting railway to Manassas Junction from a point near Brooke's Station, the means of transporting soldiers and stores from Richmond would be most materially increased, and what is of even more importance, a ready communication established between the upper portion of our lines on the Potomac and the troops that are necessary to defend the border line from Aquia creek down. —*Richmond Examiner.*

**THE SECESSION OF KENTUCKY.**—The injunction of secrecy being removed from the action of the 'Sovereign' Convention of Kentucky, which met at Russellville, we are enabled to give a copy of the declaration of her independence and ordinance of separation, and the plan of the Provisional Government instituted by the Convention.

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND ORDINANCE OF SEPARATION.**

Whereas, the Federal Constitution, which created the Government of the United States, was declared by the framers thereof to be the supreme law of the land, and was intended to limit, and did expressly limit, the powers of said Government to certain general specified purposes, and did expressly reserve to the States and people all other powers whatever; and the President and Congress have treated the supreme law of the Union with contempt, and usurped to themselves the power to interfere with the rights and liberties of the States and the people, against the express provisions of the Constitution, and have thus substituted for the highest forms of rational liberty and constitution government, a central despotism, founded upon the ignorant prejudices of the masses of Northern society, and instead of giving protection, with the Constitution to the people of fifteen States of the Union have turned loose upon them the unrestrained and raging passions of mobs and fanatics; and because we now seek to hold our liberties, our property, our homes, and our families, under the protection of the reserved powers of the States, have blockaded our ports, invaded our soil, and waged war upon our people for the purpose of subjugating us to their will—

And whereas, our own honor and our duty to posterity demand that we shall not relinquish our own liberty, and shall not abandon the rights of our descendants and the world to the inestimable blessings of constitution government, therefore,

Be it ordained, That we do hereby sever our connection with the Government of the United States, and in the name of the people we do hereby declare Kentucky to be a free and independent State, clothed with all power to fix her own destiny and to secure her own rights and liberties.

And whereas, the majority of Legislatures of Kentucky have violated their most solemn pledges made before the election, and deceived and betrayed the people; have abandoned the position of neutrality assumed by themselves and the people, and invited into the State the organized armies of Lincoln; have abetted the government in favor of the military despotism which they have placed around themselves, but cannot control, and have abandoned the duty of shielding the citizens with their protection; have thrown upon our people and the State the horrors and ravages of war, instead of attempting to preserve the peace; and have voted men and money for the war waged by the North for the destruction of our constitution rights; have violated the express words of the Constitutional rights; violated the express words of the Constitution by borrowing five millions of money for the support of the war without a vote to the people; have permitted the arrest and imprisonment of our citizens, and transferred the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive to a military commission of partisans; have seen the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended without an effort for its preservation, and permitted our people to be driven in exile from their homes; have subjected our property to confiscation, and our persons to confinement in the penitentiary as felons, because we may choose to take part in a contest for civil liberty and constitutional government, against a sectional majority waging war against the institutions of fifteen independent States of the old Federal Union; and have done all these things deliberately, against the warnings and voices of the late Governor, and the solemn remonstrance of the minority in the Senate and House of Representatives; therefore,

Be it further ordained, That the unconstitutional edicts of a factious majority of a Legislature, thus false to their honor, and their interests, are not law, and that such a government is unworthy of the support of a brave and free people; and we do hereby declare that the people are absolved from all allegiance to said government, and have the right to establish any government which to them may seem best adapted to the preservation of their rights and liberties.

As heretofore announced, Geo. W. Johnson was elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, under the Provisional Government. He has power, with the Council, to conclude a treaty with the Confederate States of America, by which the State of Kentucky may be admitted upon an equal footing in all respects with the other States of the Confederacy. When ever this treaty shall have been concluded, the Governor and Council will elect two Senators, and provide by law for the election of Delegates to Congress.

**THE BATTLE OF LEEBURG.**—Those who have taken their views of the American civil war from the representations of the North must now begin to have some doubts of their own wisdom. Happy is it for England, and happy will it be, we believe, for America, that they are a small minority, and that the great body of the nation has judged for itself in so important a matter. Had our Government and people been led on in the early part of the year to cheer on the crusade of the North; to echo its assertions about the weakness of the secessionist movement, and to join in the prediction of the Union's speedy victory, what would have been our position now? Instead of standing in a decent neutrality between two powerful and incensed nations, for so must they now be called; instead of being able, when the time comes, to speak with the calm of impartiality and the confidence derived from just participation, we should have been merely a set of partisans, doomed to explain away our hasty enthusiasm.

Whatever may be the end of this American contest, Englishmen will be happy that they counselled peace. Should the Confederates establish their independence, they will not be able to accuse us of trying to strangle their nationality in the cradle. Should the present differences result in a 'transaction' by which the old Union shall be soldered together for a time, then neither party will have it to say that the burdens left by a season of civil strife were increased by our counsels. If anything were needed to confirm this country in its policy, the present situation of affairs would be quite enough. It is now plain that this must be a gigantic war. It is but four or five months since we were told that a single encounter would decide matters. Those who professed to know the characters of the Southern and his opponent, assured us that the former was a mere noisy swag-bag, who might fight pretty well for a single day, but would be soon overthrown by the stern moral man of the North. *His complete has been the mistake of those who took this view of the combats may be judged from the present state of campaign.*

But the event from which we can gain the best insight into the course of the campaign is the severe defeat which the Northers suffered at Leesburg, and which, if late rumors be true, was followed by a still more important reverse a day or two afterwards. The well-known narrative we gave of it was taken from the New York Tribune, which cannot be suspected of any favor towards the enemy, and it may, therefore, be concluded that these facts are sufficiently accurate. In this bloody encounter one must really admit that no disgrace attached to the Northern troops, who seem to have done all that can be expected of men. But the lesson should not be lost on those who have been all their lives boasting of the repulse which they have inflicted on British columns. The battle was the usual American battle, such as has been fought in three great wars already, and is now likely to determine the event of the fourth.

In fact, the account we published yesterday night, with changed names and numbers, apply almost accurately to the battle on the Monongahela, in which Braddock was defeated more than a hundred years ago, and which first brought the name of Washington into notice. The pedantic veteran, who, with his head full of the art of war, marched through the wilderness as if it were Flanders, and had half his force destroyed by sharpshooters from behind trees, was but the forerunner of a Burgoyne and a Pakenham, and now he has a successor in a federal commander. One cannot read without pity the fate of these unfortunate men. The end was a perfect rout. The drowning of the men in attempting to re-cross the river was a dreadful incident. Out of eighteen hundred men, the loss, according to the official report, was six hundred and eighty. The battle is important as being perhaps the type those to come. What can the federalists hope for in a country like Virginia but a succession of Leesburgs, fought against enemies strongly posted, and ending in defeats or dearly purchased victories about as fatal as defeats.

The terror inspired by the excesses of the Northern soldiers which, had enough in reality, are immensely exaggerated by Southern report will make Virginia sell every mile of her country dearly, and leave nothing but a desert as they retreat. The blood of the South has been thoroughly aroused against the 'invaders,' and the way in which the Confederate soldiers 'crowded the high bank, and poured an incessant fire into the scattering fugitives,' who were plunging into the Potomac, shows the temper in which the war will be conducted. Well may our Government and people be content that they have, as far as is in their power, sought to put a stop to a contest which is lighting up the basest passions of a people singularly irritable and vindictive. —*London Times, Nov. 9.*

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